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and example; thus, as to the latter, the idea of an act is already the act which commences; thus the publicity and minute descriptions of criminal acts develop similar tendencies. The only curative process which experience seems to favor is assistance, by which is meant, to help the criminal, in his struggle for existence, to gain an equilibrium between his needs and his power of production. The analogies between the practical treatment of the insane and the criminal may indicate a natural method towards the solution of the question.

*Zwei Kriminalpsychologische Fälle. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Uebergangszustände zwischen Verbrechen und Irrsinn*, von Dr. AUG. FOREL. Professor der Psychiatrie in Zürich. Bern, 1889.

In spite of opposition, determinism, based upon evolutionism, is becoming more prominent in contemporary philosophy. Contradictions between legal ideas and legal punishment will vanish so soon as punishment is for the correction of the prisoner and the protection of society, and not an expiation of the deed.

Those persons known to have a lawless disposition should be taken care of before they can do injury to society, and, on the other hand, inmates of prisons, should be psychologically studied, as to when and whether they should be given freedom, instead of holding them a certain length of time, according to the nature of the deed. The time is to come when the treatment of criminals will belong in part to psychiatry and in part to psychology. A normal psychical state is an adequate adaptation of the mind to the forces in the outer world. A normal free will is nothing else than an adequate reaction of the mind. A criminal act is an inadequate reaction. The writer cites two cases, giving the details at some length; one exhibits a high degree of weak mindedness, with an inborn ethical defect, weak judgment, liable to repeat similar acts. In this case the person was found guilty of kidnapping a child, and sentenced to ten months in the work-house. The second case is that of a person shooting his friend without warning, and then shooting himself; a case of hereditary insanity, of deep ethical defect, contrary sexual feeling, hysterical fanaticism, etc. There are all kinds of transitions marked by constitutional and chronic disturbances of the mental equilibrium, the disease can appear as almost natural to the organism, merely as an individual peculiarity, an inadequateness. Thus there are no sharp limits between the inadequate character of a criminal and that of a normal man, just as there are none between bodily anomalies and health in general. Moral training, safeguards and principles are the best means for forming a habit of life that will endure.

*Reflections on the Theories of Criminality.* Rev. W. D. MORRISON. *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1889.

It is by careful study of individual criminals, as has been wisely said, that advance in real knowledge of criminal psychology is to be made. Mr. Morrison's paper is one of this desirable sort. A laborer turned out of his lodgings with his family, somewhat the worse for liquor (though not actually intoxicated) and passionately excited, takes revenge by dashing out the brains of his two-year-old son. The author summarizes his personal and family history, his anthropological characteristics (including craniometric measurements) his mental condition, (senses, intellect, emotions and will), and the active and potential causes of the crime. He concludes that the murder was "the result of adverse social circumstances acting on a criminally-constituted organism. . . . The circumstances alone or the organism alone would not have sufficed to produce the deed."